



1904.

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.



FIFTH

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



WILLIAM LOVELL HUNTER,

M.D., D.P.H.



PUDSEY :

TOM STILLINGS, PRINTER, "PUDSEY NEWS OFFICE," LOWTOWN.

# SANITARY COMMITTEE,

1904.

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CHAIRMAN :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

(ALDERMAN W. C. FORREST.)

MEMBERS :

ALDERMAN R. V. BOWLING.

COUNCILLOR W. BLAKELEY.

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„ S. WADE.

„ A. E. WEBSTER.

„ R. WINTERBURN.

TO THE  
**MAYOR, ALDERMEN and COUNCILLORS**  
OF THE  
**BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.**

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GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the Order of the Local Government Board I present my **Annual Report** on matters affecting the health of the Town during 1904.

This is my Fourteenth Annual Report to the Pudsey Sanitary Authority and my Fifth since the Incorporation of the town.

Although the low Death-rate of the previous year was maintained, this report is not altogether favourable. Epidemic Diseases prevailed extensively during the year, and although they did not result in many deaths they were the source of much trouble and expense.

The **Birth-rate** was the lowest recorded—**20.9**. It is interesting to note that at one time the Birth-rate of the town used to be regularly over **40**—that is double what it is now. Although this low birth-rate is undesirable, we have a grain of comfort in knowing that it is not confined to Pudsey, but is fairly general over England. Ecclesiastical and municipal dignitaries referred to the matter in public places during the year, but beyond publishing and deploring the fact that it was so, their addresses afforded no satisfactory explanation why it should be so, nor, unfortunately, any practical suggestion how to abate the evil.

The **Death-rate**, I am glad to say, continues to be low. At one time it used to be over 35 per 1000 year after year, and, with the exception of one year—1894—it was never below 16 until 1900, when it was 14.9. The rates since then were 1901, 15.2 ; 1902, 15.4 ; 1903, 13.8 ; 1904, 14.3.

These low death.rates are very gratifying, but we must keep in mind, as in the case of the birth-rate, that low death-rates have been the rule over the country. It is possible that the decline in the rate is not altogether owing to local sanitary improvements, but is affected by some general factors, such as weather influences. The depressed state of trade, by lessening extravagant expenditure, and so compelling more sober habits, may also have had an effect.

Although, on the whole, it may be safely asserted that the **Sanitary progress** of the town is steadily going on, it might be hurried in one matter :—The better care of streets and footpaths (public and private) and yards is the most pressing need. In every case these places should have an even impervious surface which will allow water to flow off to the proper channels, instead of soaking, and carrying filth with it, into the house foundations. There is nothing Utopian in this recommendation ; one has only to see such work enforced and carried out in neighbouring towns to appreciate its advantages ; and it is not only from a sanitary point of view that the town would be benefitted, it would also present a better appearance and be likely to attract population.

For some years I have been able to report that the **Scavenging**, or cleansing of the town has been more and more efficiently done, until it became difficult to find much room for improvement ; it is therefore not satisfactory to have to notice that during the last year the cleansing of private gullies was not done so well as before, when one man's whole time was given to it ; it is now, for economical reasons, joined to the work of the ash-pit cleaners. The regular cleansing and supervision of gullies is obviously important from a health point of view, and it is well worth the wages of a man to have this work properly attended to.

The conversion of privy middens into water closets is steadily going on, and I am pleased to report that your officials are actively encouraging this good sanitary work.

By the new **Education Act** an additional duty has been put upon the Corporation. They are now directly responsible for the health of the teachers and scholars in the schools that have been put under their control. The new administration has already brought about an alteration for the better in the Sanitation of the Schools, and there is little doubt that in the near future the improvement will be great.

I Remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. L. HUNTER.



## BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

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### Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

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The **Area** of the Borough is **2409** acres.

The **Population** in **1901** (census) was **14,907**.

The **estimated Population** for **1904** was **14,940**.

The **Rateable Value** for **General District** purposes was **£49,825**, and for **Poor Rate** purposes was **£55,986** in **1904**.

A **Penny Rate** produces **£200**.

The Borough is divided into **Six Wards**.

**Topography.**—The district is roughly pear-shaped, the stem end being West and the broad end East. It is bounded on the North by the Urban Districts of Calverley and Farsley, and the City of Leeds; on the East by Leeds; on the South by Leeds and the City of Bradford; on the West by the City of Bradford.

**Altitude.**—The height above the sea level varies from 225 feet at Houghside to 625 at Greentop.

**Geology.**—Coarse grained gritty sandstone, with beds of shale, limestone, and coal. The subsoil consists of clay, clayey loam, and shale.

**Industries.**—There are 32 mills or factories in the town. The chief trades of the place are woollen and worsted (18 mills) ironworks (3), tanning (1), bootmaking (1), cabinet making (3), mineral water making (3), fender making (1), electro-plating (1), wood turning (1). Stone quarrying is also an important industry

**Vital Statistics.**—Calculated on the population estimated in the middle of 1904—14,940.

The **Births** registered during the year numbered **312** (males **154**, females **158**), giving a **Birth-rate** of **20.9 per 1000**.

The **Deaths** for the year numbered **212** (Males **105**, females **107**), giving a **Death-rate** of **14.3 per 1000**.

The **Deaths** of Infants under one year numbered **49**, and calculated on the number of children whose births were registered during the year gave an **Infantile Death-rate** of **156**.

The **Deaths** from the principal Zymotic Diseases, namely,—Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, “fever” (typhus, enteric and simple continued) and Diarrhœa numbered **25**, giving a **Zymotic Death-rate** of **1.7 per 1000**.

There were **39** deaths from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy, giving a **Respiratory Death-rate** of **2.6 per 1000**.

There were **8** deaths from Phthisis, giving **Phthisis Death-rate** of **.51 per 1000**.

## ENGLAND and WALES.

Vital Statistics for the Year 1904.

1904	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Seventy- six great Towns.	Onehundred and forty- two small- er towns.	England and Wales <i>less</i> the <b>218 Towns</b>
BIRTH-RATE - -	<b>27.9</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>26.8</b>
DEATH-RATE - -	<b>16.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.3</b>
Zymotic Death-rate - -	<b>1.94</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.28</b>
Infantile Mortality - - (per 1,000 births)	<b>146</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>125</b>

It may be noted that the Birth-Rate for England and Wales is the lowest on record.

CAUSES of DEATH.	Deaths in whole Districts at Subjoined Ages							Deaths in Wards					
	All ages	under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up-wards	Fulneck	Chapel-town	Green-side	Central	Low-town	Stan-ningley
Small-pox ... ..													
Measles ... ..	5		5					2		1	1	1	
Scarlet fever .. ...	3		3						1	2			
Whooping-cough ...	4	2	2						1				3
Diphtheria and mem- branous croup ...													
Croup ... ..													
Fever { Typhus ... ..	1					1							1
Enteric ... ..													
Other continued													
Epidemic influenza . .	1						1					1	
Cholera ... ..													
Plague ... ..													
Diarrhœa ... ..	12	11	1					2			3	2	5
Enteritis ... ..													
Puerperal fever ...													
Erysipelas ... ..													
Other septic diseases...													
Phthisis ... ..	8				2	5		1	1		2	3	1
Other tubercular dis.	9	2	5	2				1	2	1	4	1	
Cancer, malignant dis.	11					8	3	1	2		1	4	3
Bronchitis ... ..	21	6	3			5	7	1	2	4	3	4	7
Pneumonia ... ..	17	2	6			4	5	3			5	6	3
Pleurisy ... ..	1						1						1
Other Respiratory dis.													
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	1						1		1				
Venereal Diseases ...													
Premature birth ...	13	13						2	3	3	1	2	2
Diseases and accidents of parturition ...	1					1		1					
Heart diseases ...	23		1			15	7	4	3	3	4	3	6
Accidents ... ..	1					1							1
Suicides ... ..													
Cerebral hemorrhage	22			1		8	13	5	1	2	5	3	6
Diabetes ... ..	1					1				1			
Kidney Diseases ...	4					1	1	1				2	1
Acute Rheumatism ...													
Pernicious Anæmia ...	2					2							2
Old age, Natural decay	19						19	1	3	3	5	2	5
All other causes ...	32	12	7	1	2	5	5	5	5	3	7	4	8
All causes ...	212	49	33	6	4	57	63	30	25	23	41	38	55



**Births.**—The Birth-rate (**20.9**) is **.6** lower than for the previous year, and is **5** below the average for the last **10** years, which was **25.9**. It is the lowest Birth-rate recorded for the town.

**Illegitimate Births**—**7**. This is **2.2** per cent of the total Births, and is **.5** less than the average percentage (**2.7**) for the last **10** years. The average percentage for England and Wales for **10** years was **4.27**.

**Still-born Children** buried in the Cemetery—**19**. This is a decrease on **22** in the previous year. The law imposes a penalty of £10 upon any person who buries the body of a deceased child as if it were still-born.

**Deaths.**—The Death-rate **14.3** is only **.45** higher than that of the previous year (**13.85**) which is the lowest that we have any record of. It is **2.3** per **1000** below the average (**16.6**) of the last **10** years.

Deaths registered due to old age—**19**.

Deaths above **80** years of age—**12** (the oldest being **92** years.)

Uncertified Deaths registered—**2**.

**Inquests held**—**10**.

Suicides—**1**.

Accidents—**3**. (Injury to head, **1**; severe burns, **1**; hæmorrhage on brain, due to fall, **1**.)

Poisoning—**1**.

Natural Causes—**5**. Convulsions **3**, heart failure **1**, cancer **1**.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths (**11**) shows a decrease of **2** on the average (**13**) of the last **10** years.

Part of body affected:

Stomach **1**, Abdomen **2**, Uterus **2**, Tongue **1**, Jaw **1**, Pharynx **1**, Breast **1**, Neck **1**, Buttock **1**.

Deaths of Inhabitants of Pudsey outside District, 1904.

PLACE OF DEATH.	SEX.	AGE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
LEEDS ...	M.	39 Yrs.	Acute Appendicitis—Operation
	M.	30 Yrs.	Scalding Accident.
	M.	8 Mos.	Mastoid Disease.
	M.	35 Yrs.	Sarcoma of Liver.
	M.	38 Yrs.	Chronic Nephritis.
BRADFORD ...	M.	5 Yrs.	Tubercular disease of hip— Operation.



**Infantile Mortality.**—The Infantile Death-rate (**156**,) was higher than that of last year (112), the difference being principally due to the number of deaths from Epidemic Diarrhœa.

The Causes of Death were as follow—

DISEASE.			MALE.	FEM ALE.	TOTAL.
Convulsions	...	...	5	2	7
Premature Birth	...	...	7	5	12
Bronchitis	...	...	4	2	6
Pneumonia	...	...	1	1	2
Insufficient Vitality	...	...		1	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	5	6	11
Meningitis	...	...		1	1
Peritonitis	...	...	1		1
Jaundice	...	...		1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...		2	2
Natural Causes	...	...		1	1
Marasmus	...	...		1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...		1	1
Total	...	...	23	24	47

#### WARD STATISTICS—1904.

WARD.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE.	ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.	NOTIFICATIONS PER 1000 POPULATION.
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate			
FULNECK ...	55	20.9	30	11.3	1.5	1.5	18.9
CHAPELTOWN	38	16.9	25	11.1	.89	.89	6.2
GREENSIDE	42	19.2	23	10.5	1.8	1.3	13.8
CENTRAL ...	54	22.3	41	16.9	3.3	1.6	4.9
LOWTOWN ...	37	18.5	38	19.0	5.0	1.5	26.5
STANNINGLEY	86	24.8	55	15.9	3.1	1.6	7.2

# DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR—IN WARDS.

WARD.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Fulneck ...	1		1					1	3				6
Chapelton...	1	2	3									2	8
Greenside ...					2		1			1	1		5
Central ...			1				1	1	1		2	1	7
Lowtown ...			3	2				1	1	2			9
Stanningley ..		1		3		1		2	3	1		1	12
Totals ...	2	3	8	5	2	1	2	5	8	4	3	4	47

Table Showing Population, Births, &c., in other Towns in the West Riding from which Returns were received.

City or Town.	Population 1903.	Births.		Deaths.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Phthisis Death Rate.	Respira- tory Death Rate. Exclud'g Phthisis	Infantile Deaths per 1000 Births.	No. of Notifica- tions Received.
		Number	Rate per 1000	Number.	Rate per 1000.					
Leeds ... ..	450,142	12,561	28.0	8,096	18.0	2.59	1.40	3.14	176	
Huddersfield ... ..	94,936	2,243	23.71	1,657	17.57	1.91	1.33	3.05	136	
Halifax ... ..	107,000	2,154	20.1	1,643	15.3	1.4	1.2	2.6	130	773
Keighley ... ..	43,490	1,017	23.3	774	17.7	2.82	1.37	2.92	156	149
Batley ... ..	30,861	818	26.5	689	22.3	5.8	2.0	3.60	210	469
Liversedge ... ..	14,336	378	26.8	207	14.2	1.3	0.8	2.7	121	148
Ossett .. ...	13,625	360	26.42	241	17.48	2.26	1.32	2.64	177	244
Brighouse ... ..	22,076	477	21.67	305	13.8	0.58	1.94	3.06	111	124
Sowerby Bridge ... ..	11,823	234	19.6	148	12.3	0.10	0.10	0.27	110	141
<b>Pudsey ... ..</b>	<b>14,940</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>184</b>



**Infectious Diseases.** — Although the number of deaths was small, the number of cases was large.

**Small-pox :—**

Number of Cases notified	...	<b>1</b>
Number of Deaths	....	<b>0</b>
Number of Cases Removed to Hospital		<b>1</b>

The only case that came to our notice was notified on the last day of the year.

As we had no provision for dealing with Small-pox we were in an awkward position, but on applying to Bradford Isolation Hospital the authorities there kindly relieved us of our difficulty by taking the case in.

It is certainly remarkable considering the amount of Small-pox that has been around us in some of the neighbouring towns during the year, that we have escaped so well.

Small-pox is not only a deadly, but is also a very expensive visitant to a town, and it is very important to have provision for actively dealing at once with cases that crop up.

The Calverley Joint Hospital Board have the matter of providing a hospital for Small-pox in hand.

**Pudsey Vaccination>Returns for the Year 1903.**

Number of Births registered from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st.	Successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible.	Dead Unvaccinated.	Postponed by Medical Certificate (A).	Removed to Places.		Not finally accounted for. (D).	Magistrates' Exemption Certificates.	Percentage of Unvaccinated children including columns A, B, C, D.
					Known. (B).	Unknown (C).			
<b>328</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7.0</b>

This Table may be compared with the number of Un-vaccinated Children, 11.6 p.c. in 1890, 12.7 p.c. in 1891, 10.4 p.c. in 1892, 7.2 in 1893, 6.7 in 1894, 7.8 in 1895, 5.7 in 1896, 11.3 in 1897, 13.4 in 1898, 8.0 in 1899, 9.3 in 1900, 3.1 in 1901.

**Diphtheria : —**

Number of Cases notified	....	<b>4</b>
Number of Deaths	... ..	<b>0</b>
Number of Cases removed to Hospital		<b>1</b>

The above Four Cases were scattered and had apparently no connection with each other.

**Scarlet Fever:—**

Number of Cases Notified	<b>159</b>
Number of Deaths	<b>4</b>
Case Mortality per 100 cases	<b>2.5</b>
Number of Cases removed to Hospital	<b>146</b>

I have again to present a disappointing report on the measures taken to stamp out this troublesome disease. The number of cases notified was considerably more than in 1903, and the epidemic lasted all through the year, as will be seen from the monthly notifications:—

Month.		Month.		Month.		Month.	
January	<b>4</b>	April	<b>11</b>	July	<b>10</b>	October	<b>10</b>
February	<b>6</b>	May	<b>15</b>	August	<b>11</b>	Nov.	<b>18</b>
March	<b>12</b>	June	<b>31</b>	Sept.	<b>16</b>	Dec.	<b>15</b>
First Quarter	<b>22</b>	Second Quarter	<b>57</b>	Third Quarter	<b>37</b>	Fourth Quarter	<b>43</b>

The epidemic was not confined to any one part of the town but spread from one part to another over the whole district.

The preventive measures taken were:—

A. The cases were isolated—nearly all in hospital—as soon as possible after notification.

B. Clothes, bedding, rooms, etc., were disinfected.

C. The other children in house were kept from School and Sunday School for over a week, and the School Attendance Officer was informed of the case.

D. The books, copy-books, work, etc., used by the child, if the case attended school, were disinfected, and if a succession of cases occurred in any one school, all the scholars were examined, with a view to discover unrecognised cases.

E. If the cases were treated in Hospital, they were not allowed to return to school for 14 days after being discharged and notice was sent to the School Attendance Officer of the date of discharge of each case.

If treated at home,—the house, clothes, etc., were disinfected.

F. Leaflets, giving information about the symptoms and prevention of Scarlet Fever, were distributed widely.

(Two of these are included with this report.)

In spite of all these precautions, on several occasions we found mild cases attending school, and causing fresh outbreaks of the disease.

I take this opportunity of thanking the teachers for the active help they gave the Sanitary Authority during the year.

If every case was notified, I have no hesitation in saying that we could keep the disease in check, but there is no doubt that many cases are concealed by parents, who know what the complaint is, or have a strong suspicion as to its nature.

It is probable that a number of cases of Scarlet Fever were undetected owing to their being mistaken for measles or mumps which were so prevalent during the year.

#### **Enteric Fever :—**

Number of Cases Notified	<b>4</b>
Number of Deaths	<b>1</b>
Number of Cases Removed to Hospital	<b>3</b>

The number of Enteric Fever cases is very different from what it used to be. The number of deaths from the disease each year, some years ago, was greater than the total number of cases notified each year in the last few years.

Enteric, or Typhoid Fever, is a “filth” disease, and it is interesting to note that the decline in the complaint took place about the same time as the improvement in the scavenging of the town.

**Measles, Chicken Pox, Mumps, and Whooping Cough.**—These are non-notifiable diseases, but a good idea of their prevalence during the year can be had from table A, which is a summary of the weekly returns from the Elementary Schools.

The number of deaths from these complaints was :—

Measles **5.**                      Whooping Cough **4.**



Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year, 1904.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.					
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.					Ful-neck	Chap-el town	Green side	Cen-tral	Low-town	Stann-ingley	Ful-neck	Chap-el town	Green side	Cen-tral.	Low-town	Stann-ingley
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.												
Small-pox ...	1					1	1						1					
Cholera ...																		
Diphtheria ...	4		3	1			1				2							1
Membranous Croup ...																		
Erysipelas ...	15				13	2		1		8	3							
Scarlet fever ...	159	30	114	11	4		11	29	11	44	18	37	11	28	10	43	17	
Typhus fever ...																		
Enteric fever ...	4		1	1	2			1		1	2			1		1	1	
Relapsing fever ...																		
Continued fever ...																		
Puerperal fever ...	1				1													
Plague ...																		
Totals ...	184	30	118	13	21	2	50	14	30	12	53	25	37	12	29	10	44	19

**Infectious Diseases Hospital.**—The new block for Scarlet Fever was opened in June, 1904. It contains four wards for 20 patients. There is now provision for 46 patients in the permanent buildings. And in addition the buildings of wood and iron which were built for Small-pox are now available for any other infectious disease. This Hospital serves for Pudsey, Farsley, Calverley, and part of Bradford (Idle and Eccleshill). The united population of the four districts at the last census was **38,211**.

On the whole I may say that our Hospital and disinfecting arrangements for dealing with infectious diseases (except Small-pox) are fairly complete.

The Tables below and on page show the number of admissions to the Hospital from the various districts for 1904 and previous years.

Calverley Joint Hospital Summary for 1904.

	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Diph- theria.	Smallpox	Admitted	Dis- charged.	Died.
<b>PUDSEY</b>	149	1			150	147	3
FARSLEY	28	2			30	31	
CALVERLEY	13				13	12	
BRADFORD	146				146	126	3
OUTSIDE DISTRICTS	1				1	3	
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>3</b>			<b>340</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>6</b>

Number of Specimens sent to the County Council Bacteriological Laboratory during 1903.

Enteric Fever (Widal Re-action)	...	<b>1</b>
Sputum (for Tubercle Bacilli)	...	<b>5</b>
Diphtheria	... ..	<b>14</b>
Urine (for Typhoid Bacilli)	... ..	<b>0</b>

Table showing Total Admissions and Deaths for each year since the Hospital was Opened.

DISEASES.		1891 2 Months	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Total.	Deaths per cent
SCARLET FEVER	Admitted	15	117	67	88	14	16	22	63	141	182	158	119	140	338	1480	2.8
	Died		7	1	3	1	1	1	6	2	3	4	4	3	6	42	
ENTERIC FEVER	Admitted	2	7	24	14	16	16	14	37	16	9	20	8	9	3	195	18.4
	Died		2	3	1	1	4	2	9	6		5	2	1		36	
SMALL POX	Admitted			55	11								2	9		77	3.9
	Died			3												3	
DIPHTHERIA	Admitted	1		3	2	9 some doubtful	1	2	16	7	5		8	5		59	11.9
	Died			1					1	2	2		1			7	
TOTAL	Admitted	18	124	149	115	39	33	38	116	164	197	178	137	163	341	1811	4.9
	Died		9	8	4	2	5	3	16	10	5	9	7	4	6	89	



**Schools.**—By the Education Act of 1902 the duty of educating the children is now vested in the hands of the Corporation, and this duty includes the heavy responsibility of keeping the Schools and Scholars in a healthy condition. The Education Authority take the place of, and are accountable to, the parents for the well-being of the children during school hours, bodily as well as mentally; and apart from their moral obligation, to look well after the children, it is to their interest to keep them in the highest state of physical development and in general good health; otherwise they cannot get the best results from the brain power of the children.

It is bad economy to allow ailing children to attend school in order to increase the attendance number.

I presented a short report to the Chairman of the Education Authority in the beginning of 1904, and reproduce the part of it that applies to the schools generally.

### **Short Sanitary Report on Schools.**

To the Chairman of the Education Committee of the Pudsey Corporation.

Dear Sir,—

When inspecting one of the Corporation Schools with you before the holidays, I remarked that a number of Sanitary Defects, both of structure and administration, existed in the schools that you had recently taken under your management. You asked me to furnish you with some information on the matter to put before your committee.

The following short report, in compliance with your wishes, is the result of an inspection of the Elementary Schools in the Borough, made by Mr. Belfort, the Sanitary Inspector, and myself.

I have first treated the matter from a general point of view and afterwards have considered the Schools in detail. It is well to note that this report is by no means exhausting; only defects that are urgent, obvious, and easily remedied, are dealt with.

The realization of ideally perfect schools, from a sanitary point of view is very costly, and can only come by degrees, but it is not fair that the children of any school in the Borough should be at a sanitary disadvantage compared with children attending any other school managed by the Council.

**Cleanliness.**—Although in this respect the Schools vary, as a rule they are not kept clean enough. The thorough overhauling of them is not done often enough. The daily, weekly, and other periodical duties of the caretaker with regard to cleansing are not clearly enough defined. For example, the windows should be cleaned more frequently, and the cleansing of the maps, diagrams, pictures, &c., is not provided for at all.

Wet dusting should be enforced, and dust-bins, not ashpits should be provided.



# BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

## SCARLET FEVER.

Mild cases of Scarlet Fever often escape notice. If these unrecognised cases—in the houses in which they occur, in other houses, in schools, or in Sunday schools,—mix with other people, they spread the disease!

As a more general knowledge of the symptoms of the disease, by putting people on their guard, would be likely to lessen the number of overlooked cases, the following information is given.

### SYMPTOMS OF SCARLET FEVER.

1. The Attack comes on suddenly.
2. Vomiting is often the first symptom.
3. The person complains of Headache, Sore Throat and of feeling cold.
4. The skin is dry and hot and the pulse quick.
5. The tongue is coated with a white fur, with bright red spots in places.
6. Within twenty-four hours a Red Rash appears on the neck and chest, and spreads all over the body. In mild cases this may quickly disappear.
7. After a few days the skin begins to peel off, either in a fine branny form, or in larger scales or flakes, and if the symptoms at the beginning of the complaint are so slight as to escape notice, this Peeling of the Skin may be the first sign to attract attention. The Peeling (or Desquamation) takes place all over the body, and may be well seen on exposed parts—such as the neck or hands. Any child found with peeling skin should be medically examined.
8. Discharges from the Ears or Nose may come on after even the mildest attacks, and these cases are particularly infectious, even though 'peeling' may have completely stopped.
9. At a later stage complications, such as Enlarged Glands, Abscesses, Kidney Disease—causing Dropsy, and Discharges from the Ears—causing Deafness, may show themselves.

NOTE.—(a) Scarlet Fever and Scarlatina are the same disease.

(b) The infection from the mildest cases may cause severe and fatal cases.

(c) The Head of the Family in which Scarlet Fever occurs is bound under penalty to report the case to the Medical Officer of Health.



BOROUGH OF PUDSEY.

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# SCARLET FEVER, &c.

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## C A U T I O N !

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Persons who visit a house in which there is a case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, or other Infectious Disease, not only expose themselves to the danger of catching the complaint, but are likely to injure others by carrying away infection in their clothes.

As this reckless and illegal practice of visiting infected houses prevails in the town, the Sanitary Authority hereby give notice that they will take legal proceedings against persons needlessly visiting a house during the continuance of Infectious Disease, or until disinfection has been properly carried out. The penalty is £5.

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The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889, makes it the legal duty of the head of the family or the person in charge of a case of Scarlet Fever to at once report the case to the Medical Officer of Health, whether a doctor is in attendance or not, under a penalty of Forty Shillings.

BY ORDER,

MATTHEW WALKER, Mayor.

BENJAMIN DUFFTON, Town Clerk.

WILLIAM LOVELL HUNTER,

Medical Officer of Health.

September 21st, 1904.



Children Absent from the Thirteen Elementary Schools on account of Epidemic Sickness.  
SUMMARY OF WEEKLY RETURNS, 1904.

Week Ending	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria and Group	Measles	Chicken Pox	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Ringworm	Other Skin Diseases.	Other Diseases	Total
January 8	... Holiday									
" 15	... 14		3			9	1			27
" 22	... 15		3			1			3	22
" 29	... 11		6					1	1	19
February 5	... 11		6					1	1	19
" 12	... 16		4	1		7	1	1		30
" 19	... 6		1	2			5			14
" 26	... 11		2			8	1	1		23
March 4	... 3		6	1		10		1		21
" 11	... 2		4			2	3			11
" 18	... 8		63			22	5	3		104
" 25	... 9		54	1		10	4	4	12	94
April 1	... 4		9			1	3		1	18
" 8	... Holiday									
" 15	... 9		96			8	1	1		115
" 22	... 13	1	73			4	1	5		98
" 29	... 27		62			1	6		1	98
May 6	... 19		54			1	6			80
" 13	... 23		46		3	3	3	1	1	80
" 20	... 23	1	52		4	1	4	2	1	68
" 27	... Holiday									
June 3	... 28		58		9	2	3	1	2	103
" 10	... 42		62		10	1	5	1	17	138
" 17	... 33		45		13	2	10	1	2	106
" 24	... 19		29		8	2	10	2	1	71
July 1	... 17		21		5	1	4	2	1	51
" 8	... 19		21		23	3	3		2	71
" 15	... 27		12		13	2	4		6	64
" 22	... 35		21		9	5	6	3		79
" 29	... 30	1	8		10	1	10	2	5	67
August 5	... 26		7		9	1	5			48
" 12	Holiday									
" 19										
" 26										
Sept'ber 2										
" 9	... 25									25
" 16	... 36					2			2	38
" 23	... 45			11	1			4	4	65
" 30	... 39			20				9	4	72
October 7	... 24		2	14			1	5	5	51
" 14	... 19			22				6		47
" 21	... 24			16				3		43
" 28	... 23			20		1		5	2	51
Novemb'r 4	... 31		2	17		1		1	3	55
" 11	... 39		2	15	1	5	3	4	1	70
" 18	... 41		4	11		3	1	8	2	70
" 25	... 28		2	9		4	2	4	5	54
Decemb'r 2	... 46		12	4		4	3	9	1	79
" 9	... 31		7	3			3	10	1	55
" 16	... 43		8	4		1	2	8	4	70
" 23	... 24		4	2		7	1	5	6	49
" 30	... Holiday									

School Closures.

Greenside Infants	3 weeks from April 14	Measles
Richardsnaw Lane Infants	4 weeks from April 14	Measles
Waterloo Infants	4 weeks from June 2	Measles
Littlemoor Infants	4 weeks from June 13	Measles
Littlemoor Mixed	3 weeks from June 20	Scarlet Fever
Richardsnaw Lane Infants	4 days from Dec. 19	Scarlet Fever





**Painting of Walls, &c.**—This is important and has not received sufficient attention. In many cases the colour is dark and cheerless; it hides the dirt and absorbs light and as a result the schools look dingy.

**Cloakrooms.**—In very few of the Schools is adequate space provided for hats and coats. The Cloak-rooms should be separate rooms as in the Primrose Hill Schools. They should be large enough to hold pegs for each scholar, and the pegs should be sufficiently spaced so that the clothing of different scholars may not hang in contact. To prevent the room becoming close and stuffy the ventilation should be free.

A place for umbrellas should also be provided. None of the Schools have an umbrella stand, so the umbrellas drip on to the floor, or are put to stand in the lavatories.

There should be a separate cloak-room for teachers.

**Lavatories.**—The provision of lavatory accommodation in many of the schools is very limited and primitive, and needs attention.

The number of basins should be sufficient and they should be kept thoroughly clean.

There should be separate provision for teachers.

**Soap.**—No soap is provided for personal use in any of the schools. Some of the teachers provide soap at their own cost.

**Towels.**—I understand that only one towel a week is provided for each school, and none for teachers.

**Furniture.**—Many of the desks are antiquated and by an expert would be considered unsuitable and condemned. The provision of single adjustable seats and desks in all cases should be an ideal kept in view, but in the case of infants and girls the delay in obtaining them should be as short as possible.

**Drinking-water.**—No drinking-cups are provided in any of the schools. This is a curious omission considering the attention paid by the late Board to the subject of Temperance Lectures in the Schools.

The "Crystal Stream" Drinking Fountain is recommended by Miss Ravenhill, (West Riding County Council), in preference to cups or glasses.

**Slates, Pencils, Pens, Sponges, Books, Copy-books, Sewing Work, Etc.**—Unless the use of the above is under proper management they may be an important factor in causing the spread of Infectious Diseases.

The rest of the report deals with the Sanitary defects in the separate schools.

The Authority gave the report careful consideration, and the condition of things is already much improved.



**Dwelling-Houses.**—A large number of Houses are empty. Many of them are in good condition, but some are, from a sanitary point of view, better without inhabitants, as they are worn out. On account of the bad trade there is a tendency to overcrowding by two families living in one house.

**Cowsheds and Dairies.**—The production of clean milk is of great importance. Like most other places in England, Pudsey is a long way behind the ideal in this matter. There is great difficulty in getting cowkeepers to keep their cows, cowsheds, utensils and milkers clean. It is remarkable that fastidious people will drink milk from dirty cans, milked in dirty sheds, into dirty utensils, by dirty milkers. This indifference is so general that it may be concluded that public education in this matter has not yet advanced sufficiently. Experience shows that the production of clean milk is both possible and profitable.

In this district I think I may say the tendency is towards improvement; the cowsheds, on the whole, are cleaner than they were some years ago.

**Abatement of Nuisances.**—From the Inspector's report it can be seen that this work is continually going on. The greater part is done quietly by the personal influence of the Inspector. He gets his information about nuisances largely from private complaints. Any complaints, personally or by letter, made to the Medical Officer of Health or Inspector, will be appreciated, and will be received in the strictest confidence.

**Pig-styes.**—The difficulty of keeping pigs without causing a nuisance is so great that it is specially dealt with in the Public Health Act. Complaints were received from the neighbours of pig keepers, and dealt with by the Inspector.

**Sanitary Staff.** — Mr. James Belford, Sanitary Inspector, resigned during the year, and was appointed Inspector and Surveyor to the Pontefract Rural Council. Mr. Belford, by his work here, proved himself to be an Inspector of exceptional merit. Mr. Geo. H. Noble, Certif. and Assoc. Sanitary Institute, was appointed in his place.

Table showing the sanitary conveniences, ashpits, dustbins, &c., in Pudsey,  
at the end of 1904.

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.							CONSERVANCY SYSTEM.		
Ward.	W.C's Inside.	W.C.'s Outside.	Trough Closets.	Slop Closets	Dry Ashpits.	Dustbins.	Privies & Pail Closets	Open Ashpits.	Covered Ashpits.
Lowtown	17	73		19	8	71	171	39	55
Central	77	83		34	10	125	299	45	122
Fulneck	80	140	35	17	13	145	271	80	84
Greenside	45	79	3	17	4	113	215	55	75
Chapeltown	102	124	13	13	24	144	250	30	114
Stanningley	95	80	24	14	17	73	415	35	203
Total ...	416	579	75	114	76	671	1621	284	653

**Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**—There is very little change to report among the workshops in the district during the year ending 1904.

The principal trades carried on are as follows:—

Tailoring	...	...	...	9
Dressmaking and Millinery	...	...	...	32
Bakehouses	...	...	...	20
Cabinet Makers (Joiners)	...	...	...	13
Laundries	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	...	...	...	6
Cycle Repairing	...	...	...	1
Basket Makers	...	...	...	2
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	10
Tinners	...	...	...	3
Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Coopers, Flock Cleaners, &c.				19
				<hr/> 116

**Cleanliness.**—The condition of the workshops continues to be excellent in this respect.

**Overcrowding and Air Space.**—There is no defect under these headings, as the number of employees in all cases is below the normal.

**Wet Floors.**—None were found.

**Outworkers.**—None.

**Underground Bakehouses.**—One certified.

**Bakehouses.**—The condition of these places continues to be satisfactory.

**Sanitary Conveniences.**—The insanitary Privy-middens are steadily being replaced by approved single-pull water-closets but in some of the larger factories some exceedingly insanitary conveniences are still in existence.



**Main Sewering.**—Only a small amount of this work remains to be done. The Fulneck section was completed during the year. The length of the sewer was 780 yards and it cost £1015.

**House Drainage.**—The work of redraining houses and of connecting drains to the new sewers made steady progress, but was retarded by the uncertainty of the Public Health law relating to sewers and drains. On account of this vagueness the Sanitary Authority have to depend almost entirely on their powers of persuasion in advancing this branch of sanitation.

### Summary of Sanitary Work.

Carried out under the Supervision of the Borough  
Surveyor in 1904.

Number of Houses Drained	...	92
Feet of 6in. Drains laid	...	2885
"    " 4in.    "    "    "	...	3715
Number of Inspection Chambers constructed		65
"    " Yard Gullies	....	196
"    " Areas	...	16
"    " Ventilation Shafts	....	82
"    " Privies converted into Water Closets		33
Additional Water Closets Built	...	56
<hr/>		
New Houses built in 1904		15

**Mortuary.**—In his Annual Report for 1902 the County Medical Officer remarks:—

“A Mortuary is a desirable adjunct to the Sanitary Equipment of an Urban Community. The absence of one often necessitates the retention of bodies in homes where they cannot be decently accommodated pending burial without danger to the health of the living inhabitants.”

### Expenditure of Sanitary Department. 1904-5.

		£	s.	.d
Sanitary Accounts	...	425	1	6
Scavenging Accounts	...	654	9	0
Hospital Accounts	...	1018	7	5
<hr/>				
Total	...	2097	17	11

# *Sanitary Inspector's Report.*

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SIR,

I herewith furnish the usual annual report of the work done in the Sanitary Department during the year 1904.

**Inspection of District.**—The inspection of the district has been regularly made, and although the number of houses and premises visited is less than the previous year, this is partly counterbalanced by more attention being paid to Cowsheds, Slaughter-houses and places of employment.

**Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements.**—The increased number of drains examined has absorbed a great amount of time. As the conversion of the old system of privies into water-closets is work of a useful and permanent character, a reference to the figures will show that much has been accomplished in this direction. There are to-day **133** waterclosets inside and **91** outside, more than was the case twelve months ago, whilst a steady reduction is taking place in slop and trough closets. We know that the effect of these conversions is :

- 1st. Less foul matter being carried through the streets,
- 2nd. Purer air,
- 3rd. Decreasing cost of scavenging.

It is to be regretted that people cannot, or will not, see the great advantages to be obtained from the water-carriage system of sewage disposal. Were occupiers, or intending occupiers of dwellings to insist upon having a watercloset instead of a privy, we should make still more rapid progress in this branch of sanitation.

**Gully Cleansing.**—This work is still carried out by the Scavengers, and the fact that only **16** gullies were found blocked during the year speaks for itself as to the thorough manner in which it is done.

**Smoke Inspections.**—Twenty-four of these inspections were made, and with most of the owners fairly good precautions are taken to minimise the evil as far as possible. The district has great reason to complain from the smoke in connection with those factories just outside the boundary.

**Overcrowded Houses.**—There were only three or four cases which were really nuisances, and the occupiers abated them by removal or re-arrangement of the occupiers of the beds.

**Swine Fever.**—Nine cases of supposed Swine Fever were notified in the district. In one of these, the owner was proceeded against for removing infected dung from the premises. He was fined 40/- and costs.

**Samples of Food.**—Eleven samples of milk were sent for analysis, which were certified to be in accordance with the Board of Agriculture's requirements.

**Scavenging.**—This department again shows a saving on the year's working of £8 2s., or 3d. per load, the full cost being £675 1s. 11d. as against £683 3s. 11d. last year.



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S SUMMARY OF WORK,										Last Year's Figures.	
FOR THE YEAR 1904.											
		Complaints Received...	...	...	...	...	99	68			
		Houses, Premises, &c., Inspected	...	...	...	316	415				
		Nuisances Found	...	...	...	302	359				
Result of Inspections.	Orders issued for Abatement of Nuisances	Preliminary	...	...	...	79	61				
		Legal	Orders of Council	...	16	53					
			Summonses	...	1	2					
		Homes, Premises, &c., Cleansed, Whitewashed, &c.					29	2			
Dust- bins.	Ashpits Replaced by Dust-bins		...	...	...	16	18				
	New Dust-bins Provided...		...	...	...	61	270				
Scavenging.	Dust-bins Emptied		...	...	...	30,902	26,290				
	Ashpits Emptied		...	...	...	12,735					
	Privies Emptied		...	...	...	18,449	18,031				
	No. of Loads Removed		...	...	...	5116	5113				
	Cost per load		...	...	...	2/7 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	2s. 8d.				
	Cost for the year		..	...	...	£675 1s. 11d.	£683 3/11				
		Gullies Cleansed out...	...	...	...	8,637	9039				
		Inspection Chambers Cleansed	...	...	...	271	542				
		Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...		3				
		Gullies found blocked...	...	...	...	16					
		Drains Opened and Examined under Section 41	...	...	...	52	17				
		Smoke Inspections	...	...	...	24	19				
		Food and Drugs—Samples taken	...	...	...	11	17				
		Animals Kept so as to be a Nuisance...	...	...	...	6	8				
Regular Inspections.	Cowsheds and Dairies		...	...	...	228	68				
	Slaughter Houses		...	...	...	99	18				
	Mills, Workshops and Bakehouses		...	...	...	136	44				
	Milk Samples		...	...	...	11	17				
		Houses Disinfected after Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	116	91				
		Schools disinfected	...	...	...	16	3				
		Total Number of Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	276	236				

GEORGE HAROLD NOBLE, A.S.I.

Cert. San. Inst.



# PUDSEY (YORKS)

## METEOROLOGY FOR 1904.

Observations taken at 9 a.m. (521 feet above sea-level.)

1904.	Means at 9 a.m.		Extreme Temp'r.		Rainfall.		
	Baro- meter Uncor- rected.	Ther- mometer	Shade.		Amount.	Most in one day.	No. of wet days
			Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.			
January	29.46	37.6°	49°	28°	1.67 ins.	.29 ins.	16
February	29.15	36°	49°	25°	4.24 „	.95 ins.	22
March	29.56	37.5°	47°	27°	2.24 „	.53 ins.	17
April	29.46	44°	58°	31°	1.79 „	.46 ins.	18
May	29.51	50°	63°	36°	1.62 „	.90 ins.	17
June	29.66	53°	58°	48°	1.70 „	.50 ins.	9
July	29.67	61°	78°	48°	1.65 „	.65 ins.	13
August	29.60	58°	85°	44°	3.87 „	1.03 ins.	18
September	29.67	49.4°	67°	41°	.56 „	.28 ins.	9
October	29.70	48°	58°	36°	.74 „	.20 ins.	10
November	29.60	41.5°	54°	25°	1.65 „	.71 ins.	13
December	29.49	37°	40°	36°	1.53 „	.25 ins.	15
Totals	...				23.26 ins.		177.
Means	29.54	46.1°	58.8°	35.4°	1.94 ins.		14.7
Highest	29.70	61°	85°		4.24 ins.	1.03 ins.	22
Lowest	29.15	36°		25°	.56 ins.		9





